# Independence and Peace for the Vietnamese People!

### NORTH VIETNAM

2,128

Up to July 26, 1967

VIETNA

July 31 1067 No 121

4th Year

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U.S. PLANES DOWNED SEP 25 1967

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UNIV. WIS. LIBRARY LETTER FROM PERSONALITIES, AND INTELLECTUALS IN SOUTH VIET NAM LIBERATED AREAS

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

# SAVE U.S. HONOUR!

GPX released an open letter to the American people on the occasion of the signing of the Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam (July 20) by 134 South ness well-known personalities and intellectuals, including political and social figures, artists, men of letters, journalists film directors, lawyers, physicians, chemists and engineers.

Among the signatories there were lawyers Nguyen Hun Tho Among the signatories there were lawyers Neuyen Huss The and Tran Bus Kiem, Dr. Phang Van Cung, Proj. Neuyen Van Heta, Mr. Ro Cham Taley, Mr. Huysh Casong, Professor Van Heta, Mr. Ro Cham Taley, Mr. Huysh Casong, Professor Han, Pott Gang, Yan and Tale, host of Gang Nam and Tale, best of Gang Nam and Fals, while A. Ro Cham, Ly Van Sam and Plans Lac Tuyen, journalists Join Nghia, Cau Bong, Nih Mise and Ky Phong, playright Nguyen Vu, composers Phan The, Huysh Minh Sineng and Nam Hong, and Declores Le Tain Ba.

The letter reads as follows :

tary Mc-Namura's ninth visit to South Viet Nam Day- July 4-have brought the U.S. war of aggression in fatio of American bombs and

and President Johnson's high-sounding declara-U. S. Independence Viet Nam to an unprecedented degree of atrociousness. The ratio of American bombs and bullets showered over both South and North Viet Nam increases in proportion to that of the U.S. administration's peace proposals.

More Vietnamese villages and hamlets have been burnt down. More women and children and other innocent peo-ple have been killed and injured by U.S. bombings injured by and shellings.

American casualties in the South Viet Nam theatre of operations have also been ceaselessly increasing, while the number of G.I's here has been rapidly brought up to nearly half a million.

Families of American serv-icemen in South Viet Nam have been living in mounting anxiety about the uncertainty of their return.

Never before has the Never before has the "con-stitution" of the so-called Viet Nam Republic, endorsed by President Johnson in Guani, looked more like a farce than

At a time when American tanks are levelling fertile

ricefields and orchards and prosperous villages, when members of the Saigon mili-tary junta—U.S. agents who have styled themselves as Hister's disciples—stand ready to get at one another's throat in the presidential and National Assembly elecand National Assembly elec-tions farce, many patriotic intellectuals, doctors, law-yers, students, artists, men of the control of the south Viet Nam urban centres are thrown into jails and concentration camps set up by the U.S. dominated regime for the sale crime of weather than the control of the doctor of the control of the control of the control of the doctor of the control of the control of the control of the doctor of the control of the control of the control of the doctor of the control o

In this sultry summer and against the background of the above mentioned facts, the anniversary of the sign-1954 Gen. ing of the r

(Continued page 11)

### A CRIME OF GENOCIDE:

# SYSTEMATIC BOMBING OF NORTH VIET NAM DYKES



A dyke section along the Red River (Chi Minh village) bombed on July 19, 1887

13, 1957

face of the strong In face of the strong reaction of public opinion is the world, AP reported on July 22 that the U.S. De-lence Department admitted that American bombs had that American bossos mad been dropped on North Viet Nam dykes. The Pen-tagon, however, claimed that it was only an "accidental tagon, nowever, canaers and it was only an "accidental and not deliberate act". Once again the U.S. ruling circles used this cynical contention to hide their crimes as they had done crimes as they had done after attacking populous areas in North Viet Nam as well as residential quarters inside Hanoi during the December 1966 and May 1967 air raids.

Most recently, they denied having attacked the Soviet freighter Turkestan docking at Cam Pha port. Neverthe-less, in face of the stern

ion, they finally recognized the fact.

Following the bombings of the Red River dykes, many correspondents of Western as well as socialist papers and news agencies in Hanoi toge-ther with Vietnamese journal-ists went to the scenes to make on the spot inquiries.
They could come to no other conclusion mon than that U.S. had deliberately at-vital dyke sections which had nothing to do with military targets.

The U.S. deliberate The U.S. deliberate air attacks on the dyke systems and on other water conserv-ancy projects in North Viet Nam are not isolated cases. This has been carried out systematically and more and more fiercely during these last three years of war escala-

Till the end of December in 15 provinces were bombed. That of the Thai Binh River was attacked 8 times in July and 56 times in August and Sentember 1966

Since the beginning of 1997, especially in June and July (beginning the flood season) U.S. air rakis have been stepped up and aimed at the most important dyke systems.

(Continued page 2)

# THE U.S. HAS LOST STRATEGIC INITIATIVE IN SOUTH VIET NAM

ON July 14, at a press conference held in Washing-ton in the presence of Johnson, McNamara and E. Wheeler, Westmoreland, commander of the U.S. forces in South Viet Nam, stressed the so-called "sub stantial progress" in military operations south of the 17th

parates.

Willy nilly, Westmoreland must ecognize that such is not the opinion prevailing in the Western press as shown by the following excerpts from articles appearing on the occasion of McNamara's trip to South Vist Nam.

"The grim picture has turn-

THE U.S. faces a moment

of decision in Viet
Nam which can only
be compared to the black
days of 1965 when the first
American divisions had not

A high-level American

source said the communists (L.A.F. - Ed.) had found the

tactics and are using them just as they are playing a

"A year ago, one U.S. platoon wiped out was already damaging. Today entire companies are smashed and whole

battalions have had to be pulled out of the battlefield because their strength had

been sapped below the danger

not making much progress

HE reasons given in Wash-

yearter aggressiveness of the Viet Cong forces, the increas-ingly high American casual-ties, the failure of present strategy (especially in the jungled mountains) and the failure of the air attacks.

AP (July 7) John T. Wheeler

"THE staggering casualties the allies claim to have inflicted on the com-munists... 43,000 by body count so far this year and

200,000 since the war began... can only lead to two conclusions, knowledgeable

One answer, they believe

number of communist troops killed and counted in the

(Continued bage 6)

sources say.

ington as to a step-up of the war are: the

REUTER (July 6, 1967)

greater aggressives

ed many observers here pessimistic in the past two

or three months

AP (fulv 4, 1062)

yet been brought in.

good violin.

WASHINGTON POST (July stand-off. The political scene 17, 1067)

dent to tell us where things stand. It is time for candid, forth-right report on progress that takes frank account of difficulties and shortesmings, that compliments the intelligence of the American public by acknowledging failures and that credit their maturity by explaining how hard and long a struggle confronts

BALTIMORE SUN (USIS

SENATOR Mansfield Ju-ly 11 advised the country to be skepprogress reports or t Nam war stemming from the visit of Se-cretary of Defense McNamara to the war theater.

"Mansfield declared

... These generalizations of progress would be more reassuring if they had not been heard from American leaders in Viet Nam at SUNDAY TIME (July 9, 1967) MERICAN reinforce-A ments are essential there but inevitably many other times stretchine years into the past. The question imposes itseli whether there is a way to progress are strews, like burned out tanks, all along the road which has led this becoming a bottomless nation ever more deeply power? Viet Nam and South East " Mr. McNamara is looking for an answer to these agon-ising question. Especially in view of the fact that war is

DAILY TRLEGRAPH ( luly BL 1067

MERICA's Secretary of Defence, Mr McNa-mara could scarcely

"The war pundits say worse is to come. The need is for more United States

"Units previously earmarkthe second and third corps are now tied down to task Oregon, and superops their absence. In short defensive postures throughout the country.

REUTER (July 7,1967)

SECRETARY of Defense Robert McName S Robert McNamara has flown in Saigon at a crucial moment in the Viet is that American and allied units sometimes inflated the Nam war.

"Longtime observers here agree that the war effort has reached a critical juncture. "The military effort is a N the faint light of dawn appeared the traces of a recent U.S. air raid on a populated area south of Hanci bouse collapsed, trees burnt down marconed amidst perennial green bamboo hedges. The ochre of the destruction was the collapse of the destruction of the dawn of the destruction will be used to be dimended to the destruction of the destruction of the destruction will be used to be destructed as the destruction of the destruction will be destructed as the destruction of the destru the determination to win of millions of people against the

The national highway was dotted with bombcraters as well as the dyke running along the right bank of the Red River. Over there flowed the reddish stream lades with silt while on this side of the dyke lay ricefields lower than the water level around crowded villages. For nearly a mil-lenary the people's life has been associated with the dyke. Year after year they have strengthened it with no end of aweat and materials to prevent floods by the biggest which sometimes is a to metres higher than the fields

We stopped at a dyke sec-ion meandering along a swift current.

were dug in the dyke: one on the dyke surface, two on the dyke foot and another at 3 metres from the dykes, all of them at the junction of the main dyke and an auxiliary one built under the new regime to afford a better rotection for the 6.000 men of Vinh Thuong hamlet, Chi Minh village, as well as for some ten villages with nearly 0,000 people in Phu-Xuyen district. A lotus pond ran for 500 metres along the dyke separating it from Vinh Thuong hamlet. Here the Pentagon was strategists and American pilots had perpe-trated their crimes.

"At 4.30 p.m. on July 19, many U.S. jets flew in very low from the southwest along the dyka, then released their bombs and disappeared. No mistake was possible," said Nguyen Thi Tho. a middle-aged woman, head of Chi Minh village. Standing

# ON A DYKE SECTION OF THE RED RIVER **BOMBED BY U.S. AIRCRAFT**

By our special correspondent

beside her was Vu Thi Biec, head of Phu Xuyen district. She pointed at an uprooted tree near a bomb crater then Two women peasants were killed there. However, the crime of the Yankee aggressors is much more odious. They want to cause floods, famine and death to the people of our district.

To our question why, the attack was made at a time when the Red River was not yet in spate, she answered,
"At the sections destroyed
by bombs, the dyke can
break easily. Should a catasbreak easily. Should a catas-troph happen the Yanks would shift the responsibility on our administration. We have seen through their scheme."

scheme."

At a press meeting on the spot a spokesman of the Water Conservancy Ministry brought this point home to us. In this flood season, U.S. planes had been stepping up their attacks on dyken and irrigation works. From July t to 20, 1967 there were 45 attacks, 36 of which against attacks, 36 of which against dykes. On July 13 a dyke sec-tion of the Red River at Ha Thach, Lam Thao district, Phu The province, 60 km northwest of Ha Noi received

Western sources reported from Washington that the war bawks had drawn up many plans to hit the dyke systems in North Viet Nam with the hope of subduing the people. The Washington had discussed the bombing of the dykes as part of the war escalation in North Viet

Did he ever expect this unruffled reaction to his dark unruffled reaction to his dark design from two local offi-cials, "We have seen through the American imperialists' design," Yu Thi Blec said to us. "We are doing our best to limit the damages caused by the enemy's raids ".

And Nguyen Thi Tho said, "We never forget the famine caused by the French colonial-ists and the Japanese fascists in 1945 in which two million of our compatitots lost their lives. The barbarous scheme of the U.S. imperialists to destroy our crops and under-mine our livelihood will make us hate them all the more. Like the Japanese fascists and the French colonialists they also will receive telling blows from our

The very position of these two ordinary women heads of the local administration gave us full trust in their words. Thanks to the new regime, their living conditions and social status have been improved. Born in the hard years of colonialist domina tion and grown up in the fire of the anti-French resistance war and socialist building, they are not the sort of people that Washington's vage crimes can intimidate into submission, nor are their compatriots. The dykes will not be broken, such is

(Continued from page 1) Thuong Rivers, Ha Bac prov

ince, were raided 19 times on June 3, 6, 9, and 11, 1967. Three dyke sections totalling

500 metres along the Cau River were broken by 27 bombs drapped during these raids, 70 bombs were released

on Tune a6, 1967 on these

unforeseeable consequences.

Stockholm

June 30, 1967, according to the statistics of the D.R.V.N. 163 attacks on water conserv-

Below are the main raids - From March 1 to 5, 1967 The dyke systems of Hung Phong, Hung Nguyen, Nghe An province, were raided 5 times and received 50 bombs.

reach of the Ma River, Thanh Hoa province, were damaged by 52 bombs drop-ped by 30 U.S. jets.

-The dyke system of the Tra Ly River, Thai Bish province, crived over 200 large-sized bombs in 16" raids since the beginning of this year.

On March 23, 1967 slone 8 portions of this dyke system were damaged by two air raids; over 30 persons who repaired these damaged These beinous crimes only

Recently important air raids were launched against the dyke system of the Red River before and at the

It is obvious that Washing-ton is putting into effect a war means of genocide to threaten the Vietnamese people by caus-ing shood, famine and death. This was pointed out in the conclusion of the L. Bertrand Russell International Tribunal recent semion held in "The Tribunal notes the

beginning of the period of hea-vy rains, which would cause are effectively opposing the U.S. war escalation, prevent-It is obvious that Washinging and restricting the losses caused by the enemy. Should the authors of the

var of aggression in Viet Nam deliberately continue their crimes against the Vietnamese eople, they would only make the whole Vietnamese nation more determined to wipe vital character of the dykes and other hydraulic projects independence and a happy life.

MAKES BIG STRIDES

NHAN DAN editorial, July 26, 1967

THIS year, the Cuban people enthusiastically and martially commemorate the 14th anniversary of their armed uprising [July 26, 1053]. The Cuban revolution has been ceaselessly consolidated and developed, 6,120,000 tons of sugar cane have been brought in one of the three beer ecose in the annals of est crops in the annals of Cuba. In response to the appeal by the Cuban Communist Party and Revolutionary Government hundreds of thou-sands of youth have eagerly left the cities and offices to to factories, construction go to factories, construction sites, countryside and take a direct part in production and national defence building. Throughout Cuba tens of thousands of teachers and hundreds of thousands of pupils and students have enthusiastically buckled down to siastically buckled down to cultural work for the cause of their Fatherland, socialism and Latin American and Latic American revolu-tion. Socialist building has scored success everywhere in the country. The status of the Republic of Cuba in the world arena has been also

These outstanding achievements of the Cuban revoluyears ago when young Cuban patriots led by national hero Fidel Castro for the first time struck at the Batista totalitarian regime against the Moncada garrison.

This uprising marked a turning point in the history of the Cuban national revoution. The Moncada heroes have resolutely used revolu-tionary violence to smash counter revolutionary vio-lence, doggedly attacked the enemy and created the oppor-tunity to achieve victory for the revolution.

the revolution.

Over the past eight years following the trisumph of the Cuban revolution and the founding of the Resign the Cuban people, promoting the Moneada tradition, have firmly advanced on the glorious revolutionary path Under the leadership of the Cuban Revolutionary larry and Revolutionary

FOR some time the U.S.A.
has been the scene of
bitter struggles waged
by hundreds of thousands of

workers against ruthless ax-ploitation by the capitalists, and by American Negroes

against the U.S. rulers' co-

According to American and Western sources, follow-ing the strike on April 20 this year of 51,000 workers

this year of \$7,000 workers in 3 big rubber - processing factories, on July 14 some 37,000 copper miners and founders in 12 states, and about 22,000 workers of the

rubber and tyre Good Year Company walked out and demanded that their em-

ployers meet their claims regarding, among other

lift and improved living standards. This large-scale action has had a strong

g, among employment,

(Continued base 6)

conner of the United States

largest in this branch in so

largest in this branch is so years—which has paralysed go lines, i.e. 95 per cent of the country's railway net-dependent of the country's railway net-dependent of the country's railway net the country's railway net to the country's railway net to the country's railway net to the country of the country of

tion — almost 13.5 million pounds a day on an average— could not operate normally

Meanwhile, policemen in Newark, New Jersey, having

without justification man-handled a Negro car driver.

From Isly 12 Negroes here put

on July 17.

137,000 railway engines

the morning of July 17.

STORMS OVER THE UNITED STATES

Government headed by Fidel Castro, seven million Subans have worked for the building of a new life. With a secthing of a new life. With a secting revolutionary metric, the Cu-ban people have consolidated the revolutionary power, done away with their chemy both inside and outside the country, won a famous exploit in Hiron and checked the bloody hands of the American imperialists who plotted to wage an armed aggression against Cuba. In extremely hard conditions of revolutionary struggle, social-ism has clearly demonstrated its over-all superiority in Cubs.

its over-an superiority into the first socialist land in the West-orn hemisphere, set a brilliant example and vigorously stimulated the revolutionary movement in Latin America and the world. Cuba is not only a country where seven million people full of revolutionary ardour are "struggling against imperialism, making continuous advances and pushing the revolution ahead" [Fidel revolution ahead" (Fidel Castro). It is also the land of a nation imbued with proleta-rian internationalism and love for all its comrades in the five continents. The Cuban Com-munist Party and Revolution-

the other Towards the Vietnamese people standing in the fore-front of the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggres-acts, the Cuban people have a very warm feeling of prole-tarian internationalism. The Cuban people have always the Vietnames considered the Vietnameso people as comrades-in-arms and demonstrated by words and deeds what comrade Fidel Castro once said: "We are ready to give everything, even our blood to Viet Nam. There have been so many

ary Government have per-

on the one hand and in Latin

America and the world on

in the close relationship tween the revolutions in Co

atly educated the people

words, deeds and initiatives of the Cuban Government and people to support Viet Nam which eloquently show that

## SOCIALIST CUBA FOR THE SAFEGUARD OF THE NATIONAL RIGHTS OF THE LAO PEOPLE

(Statement of the D.R.V.N. Foreign Ministry on the occasion of the Sth anniversary of the signing of the Geneva Agreements on Laps)

N July 23, 1962, the Geneva Agreements on Luos were signed, put-ting an end to U.S. intervention in Laos. The signatories undertook to strictly respect the sovereingty, independence, torial integrity of Lacs and to refrain from interfering in her internal affairs.

Since then, the Neo Lao Haksat, the socialist countries concerned, and other members of the 1961 — 1962 Geneva Conference have been living up to their pledges. On the other hand, the United States and its agents have grossly trampled underfoot the Lac neonie's fundamental national people's imma-mental national rights and all provisions of the 1962 Geneva Agreements, thus bringing about the extremely dangerous situation now prevailing in Laos, Indo-China, and South-East

THE Foreign Ministry of the Kingdom of

the Kingdom of Cambo-dia on July 22 issued a statement reluting U.S. State

Secretary Dean Rusk's slander that "there is at least one North Vietnamese

The statement pointed out:
"The Royal Government of Cambridia again refutes the claim about the presence on Cambridia's territory of foreign

military forces including those of North Viet Nam or others."

up for 6 days running a grim atruggle against terror on the part of the authorities and

segregation supporters. Their

hiding themselves in azzall groups in narrow lanes, on poofs and behind windows

they threw bricks and bottle fragments, even fired, at police and security agents, killing many of them. The struggle still continues in Newark and is spreading

Newark and is spreading to other towns such as Jersey, Hartford, Plainfield. Many

Hartford, Plaintield, Many Negroes set ablaze stores belonging to notorious sup-porters of racial discrimina-tion as well as police and army care, and captured weapons that they used for their self-defence.

on July 23 and 24 another one broke out in Dwiroit (the fifth biggest city in the U.S. with 1,700,000 people including 30 per cent of Negroes),

as took on drastic forms

It went on "Some American

division in Cambodia

News from CAMBODIA

THE KHMER PEOPLE ARE DETERMINED TO

DEFEND THEIR TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY

(Statement of the Cambodian Foreign Ministry)

Through the agency of its Lao henchmen, the United States engineered the April 19, 1964 coup, overthrew the National Union Government, and set up a pro U.S. administration as an instrument and aggression in Laos, Thousands of U.S., Thailand and South Vietn-mese military personnel are illegally staying in Laos. They have directed the puppet army and local pirates and commandos to launch repeated nibbling attacks against the areas under the control of the Lao patriotic forces. Many mili-tary aisfields, strategic roads, military posts have been expanded or built for the purpose of serving U.S. aggressive schemes in Laos.

Since May 1964, U.S. planes have day and night been

world and American opinions for a reiminet

army. The Kingdom of Cam

bodia calls for essolute oppo-sition from all justice-loving countries to this dangerous move of U.S. imperialism."

"The Khmer people are determined to defend their territorial integrity against

Michigan State. In this struggle thousands of Negroes fought against the crosl po-licemen who broke into a Negro-run inn, closed it and

The latter fought stubbornly: they killed 1 cop, wounded 30 others, set after the shops of the racists, causing 500

fires whose flames rose so

high that they could be seen

from Windsor city in Canada.

damage caused by this clash would be the biggest in the history of the U.S.A. The

history of the U.S.A. The governor of Michigan and mayor of Detroit had to admix after a belicopter trip over the city that the situa-tion was beyond their con-trol. They ordered 8,000 armed policemen to represe the struggle; yielding to the demand of the governor of

history of the

extell a dozen

the American accres

condo tog extremely savage air raids on Luo territory. At the same time, U.S. planes based in Thailand have continually been using Lio air-space for intensified attacks against the two zones of Viet Nam. What is more serious, the United States is contemplating bringing in U.S. combat troops for or upation dates with a view to parti tioning Laos and extending its aggression to the whole

Obviously the deep root and immediate cause of the present serious situation in Laos lie in the U.S. imperialists' intervention and aggres

As a signatory to the noz Geneva Agreements on Lane the Governments of the Democrate Republic of Viet Nam sternly condemns the above mentioned criminal Umited States and its agents The Covernment of the Democratic Republic of Vart Nam holds that the 4 point position and the 5 point solution in the Manifesto of the National Political Union Conference of the Neo Lac Haksat and the patriotic 1965, constitute the correct the Lao problem. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam reson lutely demands that the U.S. government put an end to all acts of intervention and aggression in Laos, stop bombing 1 so territory, and using Lao airspace for air attacks against Viet Nani, attacks against withdraw from Laos all U.S. namese mulitary personnel. and respect the indep sovereignty, peace and neu-trality of Laos.

The U.S. Government, the Vientiane authorities, the Thailand reactionaries and the Saigon puppet adminis-tration most bear full responsibility for all consequences of the 1962 Geneva Agreements

Warmly bailing the great victories recorded over the ed with complete victory.

(Continued page 7)

It is the unswerving stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to constantly respect soba Geneva Agreements on Laos, and to demand resolutely that the Ur S. Government and the other parties concern-

past five years by the fraternal Lao people under the leadership of the Neo Lao Habsat the Vietnamese people are deeply confident that the just struggle waged by the sonz Geneva Agreement and of their fundamental national rights will be crown-

Honoi, July 23, 1467

# Systematic Bombing...

Between January 1,1967 and dykes were killed or wounded. Commission for Investigation of the U.S. Imperialists Crimes, U.S. planes mounted ancy projects including 99 attacks on 34 dyke systems.

-Oh January 29, 1987, 600 setres of the Quan Yen dyke portion of the upper reach of the Ma River,

for the Vietnamese people and the great danger of famine The dykes of the Cau and which the attempts of dostruction by the U.S. forces pose the civilian population."

> arouse the indignation of progressive public opinion and urge the world's people to take adequate measures to stay the hands of the aggres-

As for the Vietnamese people, no savage crimes perpetrated by Washington could aubdue them. They

HE zoo-day struggle of the collective farmers in North Viet Nam has ended in success. Despite fierce fighting against U.S. air raids and unfavourable climatic conditions, the pro-duction work in Winter 1966 and Spring 1967 has recorded and spring 1907 has recorded brilliant results: a fairly high output has been obtain-ed in Summer and Spring rice subsidiary crops and industrial crops of various

At the start of Winter 1966 and Spring 1967, the U.S. imperialists took new

NORTH VIET NAM

**GREAT SUCCESS** 

OF THE

WINTER-SPRING

steps of escalation. Apart from intensifying bombings, they ordered warships to The North Viet Nam collective farmers have over-come the difficulties created shell the mainland, dropped mines into rivers and, canals used long range artillery guns based south of the demilitarizby the enemy by organizing their work on a war footing setting up plane hunting teams, building many new air raid shelters, and commu-nication trenches. When goair raid shelters, and communication trencies. When go-ing to the fields, they bring shelter for men as well as sanimate and paddy. They also build up many sensi-lated bring the shelter for men as the bring the shelter for the damaged by bombs, use dung and by bombs, use dung the bombs and shell well by neemy bombs, the peasants fil up the bomb and shell work, and the shell be and the shell work. ed zone to shell the northern bank of the demarcation river. They massacred people and draught animals working in ricefields, attacked various industrial establishments servicing agriculture, irrigation works, dykes, etc. In Vinh Linh, each hectare of land receives on an average 100 bombs and cannon shells. Within six months, co-op D in Quang Binh province was the target of 92 U.S. air raids.

> Winter 1966 - Spring 1967 Winter 1900 - Spring 1907 crops the peasants met many difficulties arising from bad climate, especially storms and typhoons, such as in Quang Binh. Ngbe An and on the outskirts of Hanoi which awept away seedlings and ravaged crops; then they were affected by a long spell of cold weather which prevent-ed the growth of seedlings and

The difficulties are many But aware that in the struggl against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, the rice-fields constitute their battle-fields and the farm implements

+ Drying of paddy (Hop Nhat co-operative, Haiphong). The harvest is in (Quang Nap co-operative, Thai Binh). }

**AGRICULTURAL** 

HESE but few days Political Instructor Pham Van Oue and Group Leader Nguyer Hun Sinh of the First Missile Group in Haiphong were present at their posts around the clock. Que closely inspected the least equipment and watched his men outting hem in good operating order On their launching-pads, long missiles kay shining in the sun giving a strong impresof vigilance and power.

A young soldier in charge of the launching pad reported in a voice filled with confi-dence: "Our equipment in good fighting order

The whole group was closely integrated, like the parts of a well-built machine

For several days the American sir pirates had been attacking Haiphong. All the men in the group were seething with anger and hatred and were determined to avenge their compatriots in both North and South Viet Nam. They had worked out efficient tactics annihilate the enemy while

### VICTORY OF A MISSILE UNIT **OVER HAIPHONG**

equipment.

In the command-room, Sinh calmly followed the flight routes of enemy aircraft and tried to penetrate their designs. Beside him, a young soldier recorded these routes, at times reporting in a loud voice: "A new flight appearing at co-ordinates X

Nguyen Van T., an officer in charge of the range-finding team, was a veritable brother to his men. At all times, they closely co-operated in working out angles, ranges and co-ordinates. T. often inid: "The more complex precise our equipment, closer our co-operation must be". The entire team were determined to work in close co-ordination and " to press the button in good

preserving their weapons and came Sinh's voice: "The target is drawing near. Co-ordinates X., range Y."

T. snapped as order Watch target closely!"

From the sea, a flight of 12 aircraft had flown inland. On the finorescent screen, dots were twinkling. Political Instructor Que and Group Leader Sinh said to each We must wipe out other: flight immediately. throw disarray into enemy's ranks, foil their raid!"

After calculating the posi tion of the target, Sinh issued an order: "Range... Fire!" T. cast a last inspecting glance at the signal lights and at the men in his team. Then

shouted in the intercom Missile One, Fire!" An explosion followed by a loud hissing sound tore the air. A column of orange fire shot up into the sky and vanished in the thick clouds. T. knitted his eyebrow; a dot started moving across the radarscope, beading for a cluster of other twinkling ones. The pirates were about explate their crimes. A loud report reached his ears from the distance. T. smiled on the fluorescent screen. sparks were flying!

The remaining aircraft, however, continued their way into the airspace of the city. Ack-ack guns and the small arms of the militia wove around them a dense network of deadly fire. From the sea, another flight of planes came in. More orders came from the command-room T. wiped his brows and, turning to his men, said : " Watch out, let's score another hit!" Everyone nodded assent. Complete si-

lence fell. One heard only

the soft buzz of the ma-

dealening explosion. Another dragon of fire rose in the sky It flew towards the American plance like as iron rod attract ed by giant magnets. The planes jinked and dodged. but in vain : - the missile caught one of them, which burst into flames and plum meted into the sea

Enthusiastic cheers rans out across the fields to the missile site: the people were applauding our victories. Their cries of joy set the men in high spirits.

Evening came. All the pla nes had been driven away. Nguyen Van T, and his men sat together talking animated ly. They sought to draw useful experiences from the fight and got ready for others to come. Political Instructor Phan Van One went on a round of inspection After sending out details of the victories just scored, he sat down and recorded them in the combat diary of his unit

### THE WHOLE WORLD ON OUR SIDE

tion to the Viet Nam Problem War the U.S. Is Conducting people. is: the Aggressor -- the in Viet Nam." U.S. - Must Withdraw from

PEAKING at a reception given in the Kremlin on July 19 in honour of the franian Premier, A.N. Kosy-gin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., condemned the U.S. imperiaggression in

A.N. Kosygin said: "The direct aggression conducted by the United States against Viet Nam is a against viet Nam is a gross violation of the norms of international law and principles of the U.N. Char-ter."

The Soviet leader stressed that the aggressor — the United States of America — must withdraw from Viet Nam and let the Vietnamese people decide their own destiny themselves.

"This is the position of the Soviet Union, and it has not changed since the beginning of U.S. aggression, the Soviet leader emphasized

A the mass rally to welcome the delegation of the Bulgarian Party

and Government headed by Todor Zivkov on a visit to Mongolia, V. Tuedenbal, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mongolia, declared: "The focal point of the present world tension is the piratio war the U.S. is conducting in Viet Nam in violation of the elementary norms of international law and the 1954 Geneva Agreements on, Viet Nam. In disregard of the legitimate demands of world public opinion for an end to the war against the D.R.V.N., a socialist state, the U.S. ruling circles continue to expand their piratic

nolicy of an international character in South-Eas " Together with the people

APPEAL

OF THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

IN SUPPORT OF VIET NAM

THE International Conference on Viet Nam held in Stochholm from Tulu 6 to Viet Nam

HE International Conservate on via Nam-held in Stockholm from July 6 to 9 demanded an immediate end to the U.S. bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vist Nam, and implema-tation of the 1054 Genera Agreements on Viet Nam.

These demands were contained in the resolution:

At its last session, the conference unanimously adopted an "Appeal to the World for Viet Nam" which reads in full as follows:

The U.S. escalation in Viet Nam, which bears the

character of a real genocide, imposes on everybody an obligation of conscience. To put an end to this aggression, the respect for the Vistnamese people's independence and freedom has become a universal demand.

A solution can be found only on the following

Unconditional and definitive end to the hombing

and all other war acts against the Democratic Republic

2. A real and lasting solution can be reached in South Viet Nam only by the cessation of U.S. aggres-sion, by the definitive, unconditional and complete withdrawal of the armed forces and equipment of the U.S. and its allies, and by the dismantling of bases.

3. It rests with the South Vietnamese people to

ttle themselves their own affairs without any foreign settle themselves their own alfairs without any foreign interference on the basis of independence, democracy, peace and seutrality, that is according to the principles of the (1954) Geneva Agreements and it conformity with the program of the N.F.L. which represents the fundamental aspiration of the Vietnam.

To support the cause of the Vietnamese people

to defend the right of all peoples to independence and peace. That is why, we, men and women of all origins, all countons and beliefs, undertake to unite and increase

all opinions and beliefs, undertake to unite and increase our efforts in every country and on a world scale, to take more and more numerous and stronger actions against the aggressive was being conducted by the L.S. against Net Nam, and for peace, independence and freedom of the Vietnamese people, for peace in the world and future of markind.

of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the V THEDENBAL : " The people of Mongolia and Bul-Fecal Point of the Present garia staunchly side with

M. M. EOSYGIN : The Solu- World Tension is the Piratic the fighting Vietnamese

WILLI STOPH: The G.D.R. Will Continue to Give Effective Assistance to the Viet

namese People. N July 14, at the second meeting of the first session of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic, dealing with the foreign policy of the G.D.R. and referring to the Viet Nam question, Willi Stoph, Chairman of Viet. G.D.R. Council of Ministers. declared that the Governm and people of the G.D.R would continue to support the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggres-sion and together with the other socialist countries would give effective assistance to fighting people.

> TENOS FOCK: "We WILL Continue to Do All in Our Capacity to Assist the Fraternal Vietnamese People's Heroic Struggle."

ENOS FOCK, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Revolutionary Worker's and Peasant's Government. stated Hungarian National Assembly on July 12: "The criminal on July 12: "The criminal war of the U.S, imperialists against the Vietnamese people is a provocation to mankind as well as to our people.

"The wave of opposition to this aggression is spreading throughout the world and right in Hungary. We will continue to do all in our capacity to assist the fr people's heroic struggle

NESTI NASE: "The Cours geous Vietnamese People Have Become a Great Source of Inspiration for All Nations in the World."

> his report on the international situation and the foreign policy of the

18 session of the National Assembly, referring to Vict Nam, Albanian Foreign Minis ter Nesti Nave said their marvellous people's war, people have become a great-source of impiration for all nations in the world. The Vietnamese people have pointed to the weakening of people have become a great mperialism headed by mperialism and shown they not only can cope with the imperialist aggressors and their stooges but with a boundless courage and unshakconfidence they can also defeat them.

Albanian people at the July

FRENCH COMMUNIST PAR-TY: "The U.S. Imperialists Are the Aggressors Who Alone Are Held Responsible for the War in Viet Nam.

the French Communist Party Central Committee, pointed out that "The U.S. imperialists are the aggressors who alone are held responsible for the war in Viet Nam The which supports the four-point stand of the D.R.V.N. Govern ment and the five-point statement of the South Nam National Front Liberation calls on French men and women intensity their activities to increase the isolation of American imperialism and compal it to observe the principles of the Geneva Agreements by withdrawing the U.S and satellite troops from South Viet Nam, re-cognizing the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation as the sole legitimate repre-sentative of the South Vietnamese people and letting the Vietnamese people achieve the reunification of their country and settle their own affairs themselves in peace

JOHN GOLLAN : " The U.S. Must Stop Sombing the D.R.V.N., Withdraw Its Troops from South Viet Nam and Lat

the Vietnamese "Humanité (France) on L July 28, 1967 carried an appeal by 13 worldrenowned scientists calling on their colleagues in all countries to give assistance in the scientific field to the DRVN which is conducting a hard and valiant struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation. The 13

and books for the universities

Prize (France), A.I. Oparin ON the occasion of the t3th anniversary of the signing of the 1954 U.S.S.R.L. A. Grandfest GIS | D.M. Crowfoothodelein O.M. F.R.S. Nobel Prize Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam, the Political Bureau of (U.K.), Lord Boyd Orr, F.R.S. Nobel Prize (U.K.) A. M. Lwott, Nobel Prize (France), L. Pauling, Nobel Prize (U.S.) C.F. Powell F.R.S., Nobel Prize (U.K.). Earl Russell, O.M., F.R.S. Nobel Prize (U.K.), R.L.M. Synge, F.R.S., Nobel Prize (U.K.). A. Szent, Gyorgyi, Nobel Prize (U.S.), S. Hussin Zaller India the Vietnamese People Freely

Decide Their Fate

scientist (listed below) have

decided to contribute one

day's pay to buy equipment

J. D. Bernal, F. R. S.

(U. K.), A. Kastler, Nobel

in the DR.V.N

Scientists'

Aid to

People

A t a meeting held on July 16, 1967 in London, John Gollan, Secretary General of the British Comdecision of the U.S. to send more troops to South Viet Nam is not only a dangerous step in the escalation of its aggressive war in Viet Nam but a manifestation of its defeat. The support given by the British Labour Govern ment to the U.S. aggression in Viet Nam has always been a crime. The United States must stop bombing the Demmocratic Republic of Viet Nam, withdraw its troops from South Viet Nam and let the Vietnamese people freely decide their fate



talet: Demon May 3, 196; 15,000 Pari sians in sup-port of Viel

VIET NAM COURIER

VIET NAM COURIER

of Viet Nam.

ese people.

### SAVE U.S. HONOUR!

(Continued from page 1)

brings out in full relief the erous behaviour over the past thirteen years of the U.S. administration and their henchmen — the South their henchmen—the South Viet Man pupper authori-ties—with regard to the basic principles of the said accords, as well as the crude frustration of the sacred aspirations of our people in both parts of the country, and of the ideals of peace, justice and humanity of all progressive mankind. ogressive mankind.

Dear American friends. Confronted with such situation, we, a number South Victnamese, representatives of all strata, nationalities, political tendencies and religious creeds, address this letter to all peace freedom and justice loving Americans who feel great concern over the good name of the United States, the

of the United States, the future of their brothers and children and their own, just as the right to self-defer-mination of all peoples. mination of all peoples.

We, people of South Viet
Nam, harbour no hatred
whatsoever for the American
people. But the B.52's that carry tons of bombs and set agree entire regions of our countryside, forests and mountains, belong to the United States: the napalm Our just struggle for the that burns our children, and the bulldozers that raze to

(Continued from page 4)

the ground our peaceful villages in execution of the so-called "rural pacification program" are American; the noxious chemicals that defoican: the liate tens of thousands of luxuriant fields and gardens are also American; the honour of our sisters in urban and rural areas is beameared by the American G.I.'s. In our people's eyes, therefore, the U.S. administration represents the ugliest on earth; it synonymous with oppression, brutality and destruction.

Save as you can the reputation of the United states which is being stained by this unjust war of aggression in Viet Nam, and rehamon to the state of hilitate it before our people and millions of other people attached to peace and justice throughout the world.

The Vietnamese people possess a 2,000-year-old tradition of resistance against foreign invasion. Faced with the danger of enslavement by the danger of enalavement by a country commanding a huge war potential, they have no other alternative than to stand up and resolutely light for their very survival. They are just doing what 200 years ago your ancestors atrove to achieve with their atrove to achieve with their server to achieve the server to be server to aweat and blood in the fields of Virginia and the coal mines of Pensylvania - i.e. drive out foreign invaders.

racy, peace and neutrality— under the leadership of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, which Front for Liberation, which rallies and organizes all the forces opposing U.S. aggression, for national salvation, enjoys the full support of the South Vietnamese people, and is scoring great successes. With the booking people, we shall cartainly win final victory.

Dear friends,

With their background of With their background of 4,000 years of civilization, the Vietnamese people place humanity, fidelity, independ-ence and freedom above their own lives. Resolute to resist our enemy, we are most loyal to our friends. We never confuse the murderers in the White House and the m the write received and the Pentagon with honest Amer-icans having in them the blood of Jefferson and Lincoln, wor-thy sons of the United States and the pride of progressive mankind

- Recognize the South authentic representative of the South Vietnamese people We warmly hail the powerful and extensive protest action of the American peo-It is our firm conviction It is our firm conviction that your moral and material atrength coupled with that of the world and our own people, will bring an early and to the Viet Nam war so that the South Victnamese people can soon decide their destiny. ple against the U.S. adminis-tration's dirty war in Viet Nam, particularly the recent spring campaign to bring it to an end. We regard the tearing of draft-cards by American youths who prefer imprisonment to service\_in

Viet Nam, and the recurrent vivi rum, and the recurrent struggles of various strata of the American people as manifestations of sympathy toward us. We deeply appreciate each word, each action, each action, each song and picture by which any Amer ican protests against the war of aggression in Vist war of aggression in Viet Nam, and draw from them a

Demand that the American

government i U.S. war in

Viet Nam;
—Stop the bombing of, and other acts of war against, the D.R.V.N.;
—Withdraw U.S. troops

Respect the fundamen-tal national rights of the Victnamese people, and let them settle themselves their

from South Viet Nam :

internal affairs :

Viet Nam;

priceless inspiration for our people's just, patriotic struggle. We are ready to welcome We are ready to west-come true American friends who will bring us the expression of the lofty friendship of their people, but we cannot tolerate the presence of the U.S. expeditionary forces and war machinery on our soil.

"There are no North Viet-

namese in the delta where communist troop strength continues to mount.

the Viet Cong movement found its greatest strength in its organizing ability.

"The communists still control most of the country-

### SOCIALIST CUBA MAKES BIG STRIDES

(Continued from page 3)

they have extended us a thorough, all-round, strong and valuable support. The initiative of taking 1967 as the Year of Heroic Viet Nam which constitutes a brilliant symbol of the Cuban revolutionary spirit combining warm patriotism with genuine proletarian internation-alism, is a flower fragrant with the militant solidarity of the Cuban people for the Vietnamese people. This so-lidarity has been consoli-dated and further developed with the Cuban Revolution-ary Government establish-ing diplomatic relations and appointing its Pleniputentiary
Ambassader to the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Lib-

eration.

The American imperialists and their stogges who do not reconcile themselves to defeat, are striving to suppress the Cuban revolution. But, theirs Cuban revolution. But, then is a losing position; they are sustaining heavy setbacks in Viet Nam and elsewhere. Right in the United States, the Afro-Americans are tising up in arms against the reactionary fascist adminis-tration of the Johnson clique A movement against U.S. imperialism is surging throughout the world. Meanthroughout the world. Mean-while, the Cuba revolution is firmly developing. The forces of socialist Cuba have many times grown up in every field. The revolution in Latin America, Asia and Africa is also fast developing. We have full confidence in the bright prospects of the Cu-ban revolution. The revolu-tionary fire stirred by the tionary are stirred by the Moncada armed uprising will burn for ever. The revolu-tionary forces of the Cuban people are invincible.

TO THE READER

We are aware that there We are duale that there is much room for impro-vement in the wording of our paper. We apologize for this shortcoming and highly appreciate all your out as they will

VIET NAM COURIER

# GREAT SUCCESS ...

their arms, that a kilogram their arms, that a shogram of rice, maize, swest potatoes, vegetables or pork, poultry produced in surplus is equal to one more bullet contribut-Spring rice, a short term rice opring rice, a short term rice planted as extra crop imme-diately after the cultivation of Winter-Spring rice, has re-corded this year great result. In many provinces such as Nam Ha, Hai Duong, Thai Bub, the angust are ing to the victory over the enemy and a new brick to build socialism, the collective farmers in North Vict Nam Birth the annual per have succeeded in overcoming output of Spring rice is from 3 to 3.2 tons (that is higher than the Winter-Spring rice) and even 5 or 6 tons in some all obstacles and difficulties and recording brilliant suc-The output of the Winterand even 5 or o tons in soule co-ops or over 7 tons per bectare in some others, on a small acreage. The develop-ment of Spring rice cultiva-tion opens bright prospects, in agricultural production. Spring rice was the best ever since 8 years now. In Vinh Linh, the average per

Vin Link, the average per hectary yield increased by 140kg compared with last year, and that in Thal Bink year, and that in Inal Binn an important rice-growing province in North Viet Nam and the first province to record 5 tons per hectare in the past year, the increase A bumper harvest has also been recorded in subsidiary crops. The acreage of sweet potatoes has been the largest so far and their yield, the highest in the last several years. This is of a positive 552kg per hectare. Co-op brought in on an average 300 kg per hectare ignificance since sweet posignificance since the main food for the Vietnamerse peasants, and the expansion of its cultivation is the most more than the highest output so far. In many wast rice-producing areas, the harvest target of 5 tons per hectare officacious means to put an

TO UNDERSTAND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WAR IN SOUTH VIET NAM

Please read :

South Viet Ham - Insvitable U.S. Military Defeat by General VAN TIEN DUNG

South Viet Nam - Initial Failure of U.S. Limited War South Viet Ram — Failure of U.S. Biggest Military Operation (Fobruary - April 1907)

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE HANOI - 1067

Distributor: XUNHASABA

32 Hai Ba Trung Street, Hanol - D. R. of Viet Nem

end to the monocultivation of rice and to have more food for pigs and help boost intensive cultivation. Despite the barbarous sche

The success of the Winter The success of the winter 1966 and Spring 1967 pro-duction is first of all that of the process of consolidati-ing and atrengthening the new relations of production. As the firm growth of agri-cultural co-operatives is the basis of all successes in the basis of all successes in the countryside of the struggle against the U.S. aggressors, for national salvation, and of socialist construction, the Party and State leading organs in various localities Party and State leading organs in various localities have step by a tep expanded the scope of co-operatives and raised them to a higher scale, thus drawing the overwhelming majority of peasants into the path of collective work. They collective work. They have also constantly tried to implement adequately all policies of the Party and Government and strengthen the political and moral identity of views between the Party, State and the collective farmers. In the flames of war, the co-ops have been consolidated. This is because through their own experiences the pessants have realized that only by neve realized that only by relying on the strength of the collectivity can they surmount difficulties, can the new relations of production

new reactions of production become an important factor of victory for the struggle against U.S. aggression and can a lasting happiness be brought to themselves. On the other hand, with On the other hand, with the expansion of the scope of the cooperatives, the material and technical basis of agriculture is strengthened, thus enabling the peasants to apply effectively modern agricultural science and

output in all eventualities.

Despite the Darbarous scinemes of Washington "to bring the North Vietnamese people back to the stone age", after two years fighting against the U.S. war of destruction, the North Vietnamese people have continued developing irriga-tion work, completed the readjustment of ricefields in many areas, increased fertil-izers and manures, provided over 3,000 co-ops with small over 3,000 co-ops with sman mechanical equipment, and created good conditions to apply widely modern techni-cal methods on the ricefields. It is clear that the success recorded in the recent Winter-Spring production is the success of the technical revolution in agriculture.

factor of this success is the leadership of the Party and the State and the fact that the Party and administrative the Party and administrative organs in the countryside have made a deeper study of production and agricultural science and their acquaintance with the realities is various regions. The strength country of the country and develop production is any eventualities.

Elated at the great success es of the recent Winter-Spring preduction, the collec-tive farmers in North Viet Nam are now eagerly work ing to harvest a bumpe Summer-Autumn rice crop bumper thus contributing an active liberate aggressors, liber South, defend the build socialism.

(Continued from page 2)

"The other answer is that the communist insurgency is so virulent and is growing so rapidy that far more than a 100,000 additional allied troops will be needed to

"A large number of higha sarge number of high-level sources believe both answers are correct in varying degrees.

"An official U.S. study of

different types, blasted to pieces 1,805 military vehicles (including 1,563 tanks and armoured personnel carriers), overturned 4 military trains, overturned 4 military value, destroyed 133 heavy artillery pieces, 49 bomb and ammu-nition dumps and 3 petrol depots, blew up 1,250,000 artillery shells of various artillery shells of various calibres (105mm, 203mm, etc.) and rockets, 8,000 napalm hombs and 3,575 cases of ex-plosives, and burnt 2,425,000 litres of petrol. The armed forces and people of Eastern forced the enemy to abandon to posts, and demolished ens of bridges and culverts

communication

Compared with the roos. 1966 dry season, in this dry season, enemy casualties doubled, and in particular, American casualties trebled.

on strategic

Along with tarse armilitary victories, there were over 70,000 attendances by people from all walks of life in direct political struggle against the U.S., pappet and satellite troops, and 50,000 attendence. population in agitation mounting a 3-pronged offensive and pressing thard in all regions.

striking feature in the military situation in this six-month period was that the three kinds of armed (guerillas, regional and regulars) co-ordinated their actions harmoniously in all regions harmoniously in all regions and on all battlefields and held the initiative in making constant attacks on the enemy, frustrating all his great ambitions on both fronts—"search-and-destroy" and "pacification"—, and same time thrusting deep into his rear bears to rain stunning blows on him.

At the very beginning of the dry season, the U.S. aggressors increased their troop strength, weaponry and technical means in the Eastern hattlefield, with about 100,000 men, including 60,000 G.I.'s, massively deployed in a re-latively small area. But they tatively small area. But they utterly failed in their plans to destroy the L.A.F. and "pacify" the Eastern provinces for the extension of the security belts around Saigon and their key rear

"There is a continued better showing in the populing improvement on the N.F.L. larity ratings, but the gloom weaponry and on the organhere was enough to wipe the smile on his face.

"American have not only sustained beavy casualties. They have been required to bring in reinforcements from diminishing the pressure of the Viet Cong in vital areas In other words they have been badly caught off lance.

U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT (July 17, 1967)

GRIM news grooted the Secretary of Defense in Viet Nam. U.S. forces nearing a half million are barely holdin their own. After two years of U.S. build up, reds are of U.S. build up, reds are still gaining in troop strength and fire power and regaining

HE (Johnson-Ed.) was said to be in good spirits because of his a stalemate'. "Once source said : It is

Storms over the United States

Michigan, Johnson sent a 5,000 soldiers of the federal army to reinforce the remeans to suppress the present struggle of the American workers and Negroes. To ressing force. this effect, fascist laws and drastic police measures are being enforced. However, the workers and Negroes will In their war of aggression against our country L.B. Johnson and his associates certainly not submit and will, instead, impel their struggle for the defence of their vital rights. have suffered heavy losses and find themselves in an ever-worsening situation. In the United States itself,

faced with the people's mount-

ev have also to deal with the

cling blows of the workers

and Negroes at their reac-

and Negroes at their reac-tionary bome policy — blows co-ordinated with our nati-onal salvation struggle. Thus, on both fronts — in Yiet Nam and right in the U.S.A.—the Johnson Admin-istration is under attack

and, is meeting with diffi-culties and finds itself in a

deadlock.
L.B. Johnson and his

ilk are seeking ways and

ing / anti-war

So long as L.B. Johnson their war of aggression against our people, they will have to send American vouths to their shameful death in Viet Nam in increas-ing numbers, and to step up the explomation and repression of the working class and other segments of the American people, the Negroes above all else And thus, they will get submerged still deeper into the waves of struggle of the masses of their own people.

(Continued from base 8)

Western Press

will.

The Vietcong recruit at

" ... For the guerillas total

war means total mobilization, something the Saigon govern-

ment is not approaching

REUTER (/w/v 8, 1067)

M Namara's trip took place

right in the dark period of the U.S. side... If the U.S.

is not winning, then it is

Now they doubt they are winning. For the first time

in nearly two years, they have lost much initiative on

COMBAT (July 13, 1967)

. MERICAN casualties

A are so high that words

have already been beard that the official figures

the hattlefield.

# L.A.F. RESOUNDING VICTORIES...

Highway No 2 (Ba Ria)

the same six-month period

guerillas, with their 3 pronged attack, foiled dozens of enemy operations for the

personnel carriers. In Binh Loc village (Blen Hoa) no sooner had the enemy come than the L.A.F. destroyed

one battalion of pupper regulars and 2 "pacification" companies. As soon as 2

Binh My village, along Highway No 16, Tan Uyen district (Bien Hos), for

N the period under review.

containing 1, 35,000 artislery shells and rockets, wiping out 650 U.S. aggressors, and destroying 63 military vehicles and heavy trucks. The Suoi Ram base of U.S. Armoured

and 4 artillary pieces de-stroyed. Pha Loi base was also attacked twice and U.S.

puppet battalions swept

regroupment of the wiping out more than 500 U.S.-puppet troops, and de-atroying 94 military vehicles, mostly tanks and armoured

Operation Attleboro at the beginning of the dry season with a 30,000-strong force against Tay Ninh cost them 2,300 fatal casualties, mostly American; U.S. Light Infau-try Brigade 56 was put out of action; U.S. Infantry Divisions 1 and 25 and U.S. Airborne Brigade 174 suffered

ization and tactics as well...

so much so that besides

the marines, the other American forces cannot hold out. With 100,000 more

men as General Westmoreland

has requested, American effectives will reach 566,000

men. The general anticipation in that victory would not be possible with less than one

"As to the duration of the

war, there is no longer ques-tion of bringing the boys home for Christman, there is the serious talk about 10 years,

15 years of war ... This means

that not even the boys of today will not return for Christmas, but perhaps their

LONDON TIME (USIS July

million men.

10, 1957)

In Operation Cedar Falls, the Operation cease Pains, between January 2 and 2, 1967 involving 35,000 American troops and directed against Northern Ben Suc (Thu Dau Mot) and areas east and west of Saigon river. more than 1,250 of the invaders were wiped out.

In Operation Junction City In Operation Justice City
against the northweatern and
northeastern areas of Tay
Ninh province, the U.S.
Command mustered a force
comprising 45,000 troops of
35 battalions belonging to 8
U.S. brigades, more than
con tanks and armoured 1,000 tanks and armoured cars and more than 200 beavy guns. This was the heavy gans. Insi was the biggest operation ever launched in South Viet Nam by the U.S. aggressors. But it was in this operation that they suffered the heaviest ever defeat and sustained very great losses in man-power, weapons and means

power, weapons and means of warfare. If Operation Gadaden and Operation Truscon — the curtain raisers to Operation Juneation City—were included, in a little more than two months, from Rabruary 12 to April 13, up to 13.530 American troops were wiped out, 167 aircraft ahot down, 801 tanks and armoured care and 80 pieces of beavy artillery destroyed.

HILE the U.S. "searchand-destroy" prong
was broken by the
armed forces and people of
Eastern Nam Bo, the "specification" prong handled by
the puppet troops was
in a sad plight. Hundreds of
"pecification eadren" and
desense of "pecification teams"
and ranges groups. dozeno of "pacification beams" and ranger groups were duly passished. Many battahon-size units of the paper troops were routed. Even in some U.S.-classified "hay pacification areas". Beir plan remained inoperative. In Chau Thanh district (Thu Dau Meil, which was combed Dau Mot), which was combed over and over again for two

or three months on end by U.S. troops with hundreds of tanks, armoured cars and bulldozers, the first stage losses included 367 soldiers killed or wounded and 15 planes destroyed. The successes obtained by the armed forces and people in Eastern of their "pacification" plan remained unfinished, while over 300 of their troops and dozens of enemy vehicles Nam Bo in their attacks on enemy bases in the recent Winter-Spring campaign were were destroyed. the biggest ever recorded Gian and other villages along

developed vigorously and steadily, greatly contributed to maintaining and extending the initiative in the offensive of the L A.F. The regional armed forces made deep gional armed forces made deep incursions into weak areas to assist the people in breaking the enemy's grip and fought off many enemy "pacifica-tion" operations. Village and hamlet guerillas fought courageously and tenaciously to defend every inch of the territory, protect the people's lives and property and preserve production, and achieved many brilliant ex-

The fight against the ag-"pacification" purposes, the local inhabitants and guerillas gressors to save the country and defend every home be-came the work of the masses, violently engaged them and forced them to drop their involving even old folks women and children, not only the liberated areas but also in areas still under enemy enemy bases in Eastern Nam Bo also received hard blows. U.S. puppet aircontrol. In countering Oper-ation Color Falls (The Dan Mot) the guerillas alone wiped hard blows. U.S. puppet air-fields and military training camps in Long Binh, Suo Ram, Xuan Loc, Tan Trieu (Bien Hoa), Phu Loi, Dau Tieng, Lai Khe (Thu Dau Mot) and Trang Son (Tay Niah) and many provincial capitals and district towns out 2,7000 enemy troops, mostly Americans. In their attacks during Operation Junction City (Tay Ninh) the guerillas and regional forces destroyed 402 enemy ar-moured care, or half the total number of enemy cars me neder constant attack involved, shot down or by the L.A.F., some two or three times. The L.A.F. attacked the U.S. base at stroyed ris planes out of the total s67, and killed or wounded 6,500 enemy troops Long Binh five times, blast-ing as ammunition dumps containing 1,250,000 artillery out of the total of 13,530

In six months, the guerillas of Ngai Giao wiped out more than 400 enemy troops and 60 armoured cars out of the total of 500 enemy troops and 94 cars destroyed in the lo-cality. In their attack on the enemy Northwest of Song Be in February 1967, the guerilthree times with 1.250 C.I. is hilled or wounded, and 340 military vehicles, 34 aircraft and 30 artillery pieces de-strojed. In the two attacks on Das Tieng, 400 G.I.'s were killed or wounded, 25 aircraft tas of Resistance Zone D

fought resolutely for four
days running against thousands of American troops,
repelled dozens of their assault waves and beld firm to
their ground, wiping out 450
G.I.'s. tas of Resistance Zone D

THE puppet and even U.S. troops were paint-atricken to the extreme folheavy defeats in the six month dry season. One company after another, and times even a whole U.S. pa ratroup battalion, opposed the war, ignored orders to go on raid or relief missions and demanded repatriation. Cases of suicide, blondy chabes caused by disobedience to commanding officers occurred fremanding officers occurred frequently at U.S. bases. Worthy of notice was the muting staged by men of Brigade 5. U.S. Infantry Division 4 in Dau Tieng on April 13 which resulted in 50 infantrymen killed, and 15 tent barracks, 8 choppers and a number of armoured cars set ablaze. War protests also took place at Lai Khe base of Brigade 3, U.S. Infantry Division 1. Between December 11, 1966 and March 25, 1967 alone, there were 8 cases of suicide, or running away without arms involving American troops, and once a whole U.S. battalion refused to board raiding planes or fired at C.O.s in refusal to comply with their orders.

Upon arriving in Vang Tau in January 1957, a part of U.S. Infantry Division o insistently refused to disembark and go on a raid. The U.S. commanders shot 2 officers to death and put 3 soldiers into prison. In the same month, the U.S. Command had to set up a prison camp at An Hos in the Long Binh area (Bien Hoi) which has so far received more than 850 anti-war G.L's from various parts of South Vist Nam. It is clear that the six

were months of impominious both strategy and tactics. As for the armed forces and people of Eastern Nam Bo, these were months in which they achieved the most storious exploits and won the

The U.S. dry-season offsive has come to an end. The victories of Bien Hoa, Quang Tri and Thua Thien in the form of dos punishing blows at the U.S. aggressors and Viotnament traitors have greatly stimulated the armed forces and people of Eastern Nam Bo to march forward and win still greater victories

WIRT NAM COURIER

### Vietnam

# G.I.'s AND PUPPET TROOPS BEATEN ON ALL BATTLEFIELDS

### QUANG TRI

- Nearly 500 Enemies Put out of Action: 55 Helicopters Destroyed by L.A.F. Artillery.

### THE DATE MOT

-Attacks on Many Enemy Positions : over 500 Enemies Killed or Wounded (July 11, 19671

### DjRAI

-A U.S. Company Completely Wiped Out and Another Badly Mauled at Duc Co: 202 G.I.'s Killed on Wounded (July 12, 1967).

-A convoy of U.S. Armoured Cars Violently Attacked (July 23, 1967).

### THUA THIEN

-4 Vehicles Destroyed, 100 Enemies Wiped Out on Highway No 1 (July 9, 1967).

-30 U.S. Aircraft Downed by Guerillas.

### MEKONG DELTA

-9 Enemy Vessels Sunk or Damaged.

OHANG TRI

N the first 15 days of July 1967 the L.A.F. artillery repeatedly hammered at the U.S. aggressors and their flunkeva.

In Dong Ha from July 2 to 10, 46 choppers and many enemy military storages were shelled by the L.A.F.

In the July 3 battle alone, 240 U.S. marines were knocked out or wounded. The enemy command post and the signal centre were destroyed. the enemy petrol dump burned for 12 hours running.

In the attacks on Con Tien, Doc Mieu, Gio Linh between July 1 and 13, the L.A.F. completely destroyed 2 175mm, 3 155mm and 2 105mm cannons, killing or wounding nearly 200 G.I.'s and puppet troops, set afire 2 depots, 4 ammunition dumps, demolished 9 helicopters, 21 underground blockhouses and various kinds of military

According to still incomplete figures, in the first 15 days of July 1967 the L.A.F. artillery wiped out nearly 500 Yanks and puppet troops, destroyed 55 choppers, 7 cannons, set ablaze nearly so petrol, ammunition and military goods storages, destroyed nearly 30 posts, underground trenches, barracks and many vehicles.

THU DAU MOT

N an attack on July 11, 1967, against Tac Nich airfield

of Brigade 2, U.S. Infantry Division 1, the L.A.F. stroyed 20 M.41 tanks and M.113 armoured cars, 6 cannons, burnt a petrol and ammunition depot and signal centre, and killed or wounded over 200 G.L's.

DJ'RAI

ON July 12, 1967 the L. A. F. at Dj'rai attacked 2 companies of U.S. marines south of Duc Co. 40 km southwest of Pleiku

From the very beginning, the L.A.F. split up the enemy formation, and waged a handto-hand fight. After the company in the lead had been routed, another company coming to its rescue intercepted and badly mauled. Two choppers were downed. The Vankees had to call in aircraft and artillery to cover their retreat.

The battle took place in the day time at a place where the G.I.'s and puppet troops had been many times battered. This time the G.I.'s could not escape the same fate though they had taken great precautions

The Dj'rai L.A.F. killed and wounded 202 Yankees, including a company completely damaging 7 enemy landing

captured many G.I.'s and seized a great quantity of weapons and military equipment, including 6 machine guns.

### THUA THIEN

co - ordination with the regular force, the guerillas in Thua Thien have caused heavy losses to the enemy. In a battle in Cau Nhi (July 9, 1967), on Highway I from Hue to Quang Tri, the guerillas in Phong Dien district destroyed 4 vehicles packed with rescue troops, and wiped out nearly 100 of them (82 G.I.'a).

The guerillas in the mountain areas (east of Thua Thien) have fought back many groups of enemy rangers kept firm the liberated zones and scored many outstanding achievements. 30 U.S. planes of various types were brought down.

### MEKONG DELTA

N'the first 25 days of June 1967 the guerillas in Tra Vinh and Vinh Long provhave ambushed and violently attacked the enemy on the defence line along the Mang Thit river and in Cal Nhum district, sinking and craft and wiping out many puppet troops.

In the Plain of Reeds, the ional army on May 7. 1967 night sank 2 enemy ips docked at the wharf of Moc Hoa town knocking out almost all the troops onboard.

### SAIGON - GIA DINH

HE Liberation regular forces in Saigon -Gia Dinh in co-ordination with the guerillan of Cu Chi district on July 17 mounted a surprise attack on puppet "Black Tiger" Rang-Battalion 37, killing or wounding more than 200 men and captured 10 others within a few minutes' fighting, according to GPX (Liberation Press Agency).

The battalion was encamped near the Trung Hoa "military training centre" to defend the "pacification" cruel agents who were planning to herd the local population into disguised concentration camps.

Meanwhile, another regular force detachment of the Liberation Army shelled five U.S. and puppet positions in Suoi Cut, Trung Hoa, Cu Chi, Sau Du and Phuoc Hoa Dong areas, inflicting on the enemy many casualties and preventing them from going to the rescue of the "Black Tiger" men.

WINTER 1966 - SPRING 1967 CAMPAIGN

# L.A.F. RESOUNDING VICTORIES EASTERN NAM BO



An M.113 destroyed at Soc Con Trang on March 28, 1967

-40,000 Enemy Troops Put out of Action.

-17 Battalions and 47 Companies of U.S. Artillery and Infantry Completely Destroyed.

-1,800 Military Vehicles and 144 Artillery Pieces Destroyed.

- 336 U.S. Aircraft Shot Down or Destroyed.

-An Aggregate Total of over 7,000 People Take Part in Political Struggles.

to the call

N response to the call of the Presidium of the C.C. of the South Viet Nam N.F.L. to resolute-ly foil the accord dry-on strategic offensive ly foil the second dry-season strategic offensive plan of the U.S. aggressors and their puppets, the armed forces and people of Eastern Nam Bo made tremendous efforts and fought mendous efforts and tought the enemy releatlessly on all battlefields, and won very great victories, G.P.X. (Liberation Press Agency)

According to preliminary reports, is the six-month Winter-Spring period, from Nov. 1966 to April 1967, they fought over 2,000 battles, major and small, putting out major and small, putting of of action over 40,000 enem troops, among whom 36,80 were killed, wounded or cap tured and 3,300 deserted the ranks. The enemy casualtie my

included 27,300 American G.L's and nearly 300 Austra-lian, New Zealand and Fili-

In terms of units, the L.A.F. of Eastern Nam Bo completely destroyed 17 battalions including 5 American (3 infantry and 2 artillery battalions), 47 companies. battalions), 47 companies, companies (including 26 companies, 5 artillery companies and one transport company of the U.S. forces), 18 and one transport company of the U.S. forces), is platoous and osections of U.S., pupper and Australian mercenary troops, inflicted heavy losses on 7 U.S. battalious and put U.S. Light Infantry Brigade 196 out of action. of action.

In terms of means warfare, the L.A.F. shot doy or destroyed 336 aircraft of

(Continued page 7)